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## The Southern Standard

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## COLUMBUS:

Wednesday Morning, April 28, 1852.

## Re-union of Parties.

It is somewhat difficult to learn the actual state of the negotiations for the re-union of the two old parties respectively—for the diplomatists themselves are distracted by a good deal of noise and confusion. It is certain, however, that large concessions have already been offered by the Southern Whigs and by a certain portion of the Southern Democrats, and we think it quite probable that they will be accepted gracefully by their magnanimous Northern allies.

When a majority of the Whig party of Georgia united with a minority of the Democrats of that State, and constructed a new Union party on the Georgia platform, the latter was pretty generally accepted and applauded as patriotic and satisfactory by all the submissionists of the South—and was to be sustained by them thereafter at all hazards and to the last extremity.

The Georgia platform declared substantially that the Compromise was the utmost to which the South would submit. It is now announced by the Southern negotiators for re-union that the Compromise is the utmost that the South demands. The nullification of the fugitive slave law is triumphant in the North, and Seward is victorious, and in this state of things, when the only condition on which the South capitulated is broken, Southern men actually beg their Northern allies to agree that this violated capitulation shall be the basis of re-union, of equality and fraternity!

We have good reason to believe that the Northern Whigs even will acquiesce in this adjustment of the adjustment—that Messrs. Seward and Scott will in due time grant the humble prayer of their Southern petitioners.

The portion of the Southern Democracy that belongs to the Union party assumes the same suppliant position. And that we may not be accused of misrepresentation, we publish to-day the speech, in Tammany Hall, of Gov. Cobb, of Georgia, who went on, as is said, to borrow money for the State and, as appears, to beg spoils of the Northern Democracy. The publication of this speech will be a quite sufficient apology for our intervention in these party movements, particularly when we consider the character of the speeches recently made by Messrs. Christian and Wilcox, denouncing Southern opposition to the Compromise—the Southern anti-Compromise Democrats having done nothing during the session to disturb the harmony of the party.

We call now the special attention of our readers to the following passage in Mr. Cobb's speech: "I profess no greater sagacity than my fellows around me; but, in the earlier stages of this movement, I thought that there was one line of policy which would save the Constitution from violation and the Union from ruin, and that policy was marked out by the charter of Democratic principles. [Applause.] Those were the principles that we rallied for in the Presidential campaign of 1848—those on which the Democracy of the whole Union, with its individual exceptions, had stood immovably—those principles which were found in the party, wherever a man turned, East, West, North, or South—the power, the capability, and the right of the people of every State, as well as of territories proposing to become States, to determine for themselves the nature of their institutions. [Applause.] For causes unnecessary to be mentioned here the Democracy were defeated in 1848, with those principles distinctly avowed, and streaming on the banners then unfurled throughout the land. The history of the political world does not afford a parallel to what I am now about to state. Here was a party defeated on certain avowed principles; and yet in the correctness and efficacy of those very principles was found the only basis for a settlement of the threatening issue. The agitation was carried into Congress, and sectionalism ruled the hour. North was arrayed against South, and South against North. Every patriot felt that there was impending danger; but, thank God, there were patriots and wisdom enough in the land to meet the danger. That wisdom and that patriotism found in the great principle that every people has the undoubted right to decide for itself what institutions it will have, the platform on which the Democracy could everywhere stand. The measures of adjustment of the last Congress were adopted in accordance with those principles—the principles of the Constitution—the principles followed by the best blood of our revolutionary fathers. [Applause, which made the Wigwag ring.] Whether these principles are right or wrong, shall I stop to discuss with the advocates of Democratic principles—with you who recognize but one sovereignty, and that residing with the people? [Renewed applause.]"

The Southern Compromise is tormented either with unsettled intellects, or unquiet consciences, or with unsteady constituents, or with perverse vicissitudes, or with fearful forebodings. There is no unity or finality in their defenses of the Compromise. In the commencement of the present session of the Senate, before a word had been said about it, Governor Foote wanted to defend it over again. In Tammany Hall where none assail it, Governor Cobb begins his speech by defending it. Yet the moment one defense is made, the necessity is felt for another, and after that is done the necessity is still greater than before. The wicked flee when no man pursues. The compromisers defend when men no longer attack. But there is in fact a necessity for defending the Compromise against its defenses and defenders. Gov. Foote defended it "as the best we could get." Mr. Stephens, because it costed more than we asked. Gov. Cobb defends it because it was Constitutional and Democratic.

One proposed that the South should rejoice over it—but she refused to illuminate. Another proposed to acquiesce—another to submit gracefully—but the Georgia platform finally decided to submit grudgingly, with threats of disruption. Now, we do not propose to attack or to answer

Gov. Cobb's new defense of the Compromise. We shall leave that to the next defender of that adjustment. We must, however, call public attention to the extraordinary effulgence of light which the Governor's speech throws on the errors of history and the blunders of politics in which this country has been groping for the last seventy years.

The principle on which the Compromise was based, as the Governor tells us, is the "great principle that every people has the undoubted right to decide for itself what institutions it will have," this is the principle we told, not only of the Compromise, but of the Constitution—not only of Democracy, but of our revolutionary fathers."

This is the principle on which California was admitted, contrary both to the Wilmot proviso, and the Missouri line. This shows us, for the first time, the gross blunder which has been committed in the history of our revolutionary fathers, which informs us that they passed two ordinances for the government of the territory of the United States—one for the portion north-west of the Ohio, which prohibited slavery, the other for that southwest of the same river, expressly excluding that anti-slavery proviso. We also learn from the Governor, contrary to that romantic production, Mr. Rives' Debates of Congress, that there were no Democrats who voted for the extension of the Missouri Compromise line through Texas, in the resolutions of annexation in 1845, and, of course, there were no Democrats who voted for that line originally in 1821, and of course, none who voted for the prohibition of slavery in the Oregon territorial bill of 1846. So far there was a total disappearance of Democracy in all the Northern States in 1847 and 1848, when their legislature unanimously adopted the Wilmot proviso; and Gen. Cass also disappeared as a Democrat, when he declared in the Senate, in the debate on the three million bill, that although he would not vote for the Wilmot proviso as an amendment to that bill, he would vote for it in the territorial bills. Hence, we learn that the first faint glimmerings of this great Democratic principle was in the change that went on in the public, and in Gen. Cass' mind, when he wrote the Nicholson letter.

But the progress of this great revolutionary, constitutional, Democratic Compromise principle was slow. Let us consider how it stood on the Compromise measures themselves. The bill admitting California as a State was by far the most important of those measures, and the most significant affirmation of that principle. It passed the Senate by a vote of 34 to 18—and that thirty-four were the following, viz: Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Cooper, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Dodge, of Wis., Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wells, Walker, Winthrop, and Whitcomb. A minority of those who thus supported this great principle were Democrats, and they were also a minority of the Democrats in the Senate—but all the Whigs in the Senate, except three, and all the Free-soilers and Abolitionists, without any exception, voted for it! Those who opposed it were the following: Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis, of Mississippi, Dawson, Foote, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, and Yulee, comprehending a majority of the Democrats in the Senate, and all the Democrats of the South, except Benton and Houston. Even Gov. Foote and Senator Clemens were faithful to Governor Cobb's great constitutional, revolutionary Compromise, Democratic principle adopted in that greatest of the Compromise measures.

When the same measure was before the House, the vote equally disastrous either to its Democracy or the Democracy of the Democrats. There were only fifty-eight Democrats in its favor, but there were ninety-two Whigs, including all the Free-soilers of both parties, and unless Free-soilers be counted as good Northern Democrats, there was not a majority of Democrats for the bill in the House. The vote against it was fifty-six of whom forty-six were Democrats, all from the South, including all from Georgia. So that the principal plan, which the profound and original genius of the Georgia governor proposes for the next Democrat platform is already occupied by nearly all the Whigs, and quite all the Free-soilers and Abolitionists. Let us now come to the next measure of the Compromise in the scale of importance, viz: the Texas boundary and New Mexico territorial bill. Let us consider for a moment the position of the question. Texas had been annexed with a constitution, previously adopted, fixing her limits from the mouth of the Rio Grande, away up beyond Santa Fe, and on the sole condition, as to the limits of their adjustment with Mexico by this government. They had been adjusted by treaty, with a map annexed, fixing them as she had fixed them. The inhabitants of California had held an illegal convention, and had declared themselves a State, with limits extending along the Pacific coast to 32 degrees. Both this claimed a large territory—but the claim of Texas had been settled by the resolutions of annexation, and by the treaty with Mexico. The claim of the Californians had no validity whatever, and could have none without the assent of Congress. But Texas was slaveholding, and although, as to her, the Missouri line had been agreed on, which excluded slavery north of 36.30, it was determined that a portion of her territory down to 32 degrees should be taken by purchase, with a threat of federal compulsion hanging over her. But as to California, she had excluded slavery, and therefore it was decided that her utterly illegal, unacknowledged and extravagant claim down to 32 degrees should be ratified by Congress. So a large portion of the territory of Texas was thus transferred by the Texas boundary and New Mexico territorial bill to New Mexico which had just before declared for the exclusion of slavery. Thus was the principle established of anti-slavery people to fix their own limits and of the right of the federal government to bully and buy out from a pro-slavery people a right to territory already acknowledged and confirmed. And hence it results in case of a future acquisition of territory, the occupants may claim or may own what they will, if they are anti-slavery. Congress will comply with their demands, however extravagant—if pro-slavery, Congress will dispute their rights, however clear, and draw the combined powers of the federal sword and purse against them. But this is what Governor Cobb calls asserting the revolutionary, Constitutional, Democratic, compromise principle of the right of every people to choose their own institutions. This bill, however, passed the Senate finally by a vote of 30 to 20. Of the majority, precisely one-half were Whigs, composing a majority of the Whigs of that body. Of those who opposed it, a majority were Democrats, thus affording another illustration of the Democratic character of the compromise. We give the vote: YEAS.—Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bright, Bradbury, Cass, Clark, Clemens, Cooper, Davis, of Mass., Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Foote, Greene, Houston, King, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Rusk, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Wales, Whitcomb, and Winthrop.—30. NAYS.—Atchison, Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Chase, Davis, of Miss., Dodge, of Wis., Ewing, Hale, Hunter, Mason, Morton, Seward,

Soule, Turney, Underwood, Upham, Walker, and Yulee.—20.

It will be seen that on this measure of the Compromise, several Free-soilers voted in the negative. They were probably unwilling for the federal government to engage in the slave trade by wholesale, for in purchasing a large part of a slaveholding State, not only the territory, but the population—slaves, masters and all were bought.

The vote on this measure in the House was thus: yeas—58 Democrats, 49 Whigs; nays—46 Democrats, 51 Whigs. Of the Southern States, a majority of the Democrats voted against it—an overwhelming majority two days before it passed, a large majority one day before, and still a majority the day of its passage. So that this Democratic measure had a most narrow escape from defeat from a decided majority of the Democrats in the House, and was saved by an almost equal division of the Whig vote, and one nearly equal of the Democrats. But a majority of the Southern Democracy continued recreant to the last.

If we turn to the next great measure of the Compromise, the abolition of the slave trade in this District, we shall find, indeed, that a majority of the Democracy supported it, but alas! the entire Whig party of Southern Democrats opposed it, giving 45 votes in opposition to 51 Northern Democrats in favor, and the Whig party on this occasion, as on most of the other measures of the Compromise, were more Democratic than the Democrats—for the Whigs gave 71 votes for the law, and only 14 against it.

The fugitive slave law is the only one for which a majority of the Democrats, North and South, voted, viz: 29 from the North, and 54 from the South—although against that, there were nineteen Northern Democratic votes given. When the vote was taken in the Senate on this measure, more than one-third of the Senators were absent, or did not vote.

Thus it will be seen, that of the whole series of these measures, only two received a majority of the Democratic vote, and of these two, one of them, the Texas and New Mexican bill received but a bare majority, and obtained almost as many Whig votes. As for the other which received a Democratic and Southern vote it is nullified. This great Democratic scheme of principles was originally proposed to the Senate by that great leader of Democracy, Henry Clay, in pursuance of resolutions and a speech previously delivered by him to that body, and when it went to Georgia, it was sustained by the eloquent labors of those two eminent Democrats, Stephens and Toombs, in conjunction with the present Governor, and by the aid of all the Whig papers in the State, except two, and four-fifths of the Whig party against the opposition of all the Democratic papers, except one, and the mass of the Democratic party. A similar state of things arose in Mississippi and in Alabama. In South Carolina—all Democratic—this great Democratic achievement was unanimously denounced and Democratic Virginia re-elected to Congress, every candidate who had opposed it. And after all this, a governor of a Southern State, goes to the Sachems, and Sagamores, and Braves of the Tammany wigwam and tells them, as if they had been out on a scalping expedition all this time, and had not seen, or could not read the papers, that the Compromise is a great Democratic exploit of constitutional principle! And all this done for the protuberant purpose, not only of getting admission into the Baltimore convention for the governor and his party, without those regular credentials from the Democracy of his own State which they can never obtain, but also to make a platform, to exclude the mass of the party in a large number of Southern States, including Virginia. Well, as to the Baltimore convention, we have so far but little confidence in it. We know that a number of our Southern friends think that by going into the convention, they can exert an effectual and salutary influence on its proceedings. And for this opinion there is some foundation. For, although the South is no stronger in the convention, than in Congress, nor in fact so strong as in the two Houses of Congress, yet the Democratic party of the country is less hostile to the South than the Whigs, for a larger proportion of the Democratic vote is in the South. Yet as the great body of the Northern Democrats are for the Compromise, and the rest are Free-soilers, the Compromise will be regarded in that body as a concession to the South. And as the Northern portion of the party in Congress was ready to disregard the Constitution and rights of the South for popularity at home, so in the convention they will disregard the party usages in the admission of members from the Southern States, and will certainly fraternize with Southern compromisers in the platform and the nomination. And thus the men who oppose the compromise as citizens of the South, will be required to support it as Democrats. It is true that a two-thirds vote is required for nomination, but a majority can pass resolutions. And in our opinion whoever gets the majority for the nomination will secure two-thirds. The spirit of party, the chance for spoils, the desire for victory, will dissolve a minority. The majority can persist on its favorite and throw the responsibility of division on the minority, and the weak, the timid and infirm of the latter will desert and surrender. The defeat of the majority as in the case of Mr. Van Buren in 1844, cannot be easily repeated, and if it could be, that majority would again, as then, select one of their own men—but the majority were in that case so much disappointed in the result that they will not be so willing to take another such risk.

## Gems of Thought.

The mind may be overburdened; like the body, it is strengthened more by the warmth of exercise than of clothes.

Uneasy and ambitious gentility is always spurious gentility. The garment which one has long worn never sits uncomfortable.

He that blows the coals in quarrels has no spark left to do his face.

If you wish for care, perplexity and misery, be selfish in all things; this is the short road to trouble.

The forms and ceremonies of politeness may be dispensed with, in a measure, in the relaxations and intimacies of one's own fire-side, but kind attentions never.

The heaviest fetter that ever weighed down the limbs of a captive, is as the web of a gossamer, compared with the pledge of the man of honor.

The wall of stone and the bar of iron may be broken, but his plighted word never.

Childhood is like a mirror, catching and reflecting images all around it. Remember that an impious, profane or vulgar thought may operate upon a young heart like a careless spray of water thrown upon polished steel, staining it with rust that no after effort can effect.

I never knew one who was in the habit of scolding able to govern a family. What makes people so cold? The want of self-government. How can they govern others? Those who govern well are generally calm. They are prompt and resolute, but steady and mild.

## We Will and You Shall.

The Whigs of the North have grown so large and independent, that it appears they intend to have their own way in future, irrespective of the will or wishes of their brethren in the South.—We have long looked for this state of things.—The word now is: we lead and you follow. Read what the New Bedford Mercury says:

"What claim, then, has the South to attempt to control the whig party of the Union? What has it done for the whig party? And first let us define what is meant by South? The term does not include Delaware, which goes for Scott; nor Kentucky, which leans in the same direction, nor Maryland, which will not be led away by the ultraism of the South. It may include North Carolina, but we doubt it. Let us, however, concede that it embraces N. Carolina, and it will be found to include one pretty reliably whig State, besides the possible whig State of Tennessee, and the improbable whig State of Georgia.

"The States, which in the most amiable and disinterested manner, propose to take charge of the whig party are North Carolina, (possibly,) Tennessee, (possibly,) Virginia, South Carolina, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Texas. The two first named of these States, with Georgia have occasionally been whig States, but the other nine have uniformly been Democratic States. The chance that any one of them will vote for a whig nominee for presidency is about equal to that of the lucky holder of a jersey lottery ticket to draw the capital prize. Virginia has only two whigs in Congress; South Carolina, Texas, and Arkansas, none; Missouri and accidental delegation of two or three whigs; Mississippi not an avowed whig; Alabama and Louisiana only one each. In short, these nine States are the very strongholds of locofocoism—not excepting Florida, which has once or twice had spasmodic fits of whiggery. None of these States have done anything for the whig cause, except to furnish the party, with office-holders; and even the men they select as whigs are wholly unreliable. If they should dictate to the Democratic party, they would only be exercising jurisdiction within their manor; but when they attempt to lord it over the whig party they encroach on foreign soil, and mere interlopers.—The whig party never had any favors from them, and never expect any; consequently, the whig party will not feel at all alarmed about their votes.

MILLARD FILLMORE.—The following daguerreotype of Mr. Fillmore is taken from the Pennsylvania:

"The efforts of a few interested partisans to bolster the pretensions of Millard Fillmore to a re-election to the Presidency, are truly ridiculous. They have been indulging in paroxysms of patriotic admiration for the chief who has exalted them, and we anticipate an explosion shortly, of this over abundance of semi-official fulsome praise? His accidental administration has accomplished no great political deed. He has suggested no project of public policy, neither has he or his cabinet established a system in any way national or in any particular conducive to general prosperity. Sympathy, and degrading humiliation to tyrants, have been the distinguishing features of his administration. He quailed before the blustering of Spain, and winked at the infamy of the bastard Napoleon. His course in relation to the Irish patriots has been as humiliating to the country as has been the conduct of England overbearing and tyrannical. Every where the Democratic press are out in loud denunciation of his course. All blend their voices to crush him with just censure, and the Vicksburg Sentinel says truly, when it declares that, although possessing no national reputation previous to his having been put on the Whig ticket for Vice-President in 1848, after he was invested with the Presidential robes, every blind supporter of the administration, simply because it was whig seemed or at least professed to know much about him, and all to the effect that he was a very great man. His name has almost invariably been coupled with a prediction to that effect, that during the remainder of the presidential term that he had to serve out, he would render himself no less illustrious than the most renowned men that had preceded him in that dignified and exalted station. He has now filled that station for nearly two years. The presidential term is drawing to a close. He has had opportunities, perhaps equal to those of any former President, to immortalize himself by some master stroke of policy, or by prompt and efficient action in a trying crisis. But has he done this? No—emphatically NO must be the prompt answer. Corruption and anti-republican sympathy for tyrants have been the main characteristics of his contemptible and disreputable conduct. Infamy such as should render any man odious through all coming times, has attached itself to his almost every act. Only his own party, and those who held office under him by special appointment, find it in their hearts to land him, or enter into a defence of his equivocal and corrupt conduct.—The high-sounding phrase in which he threatened to call out the army and navy to enforce the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and his timid and dilatory movements when decision and prompt action were needed, all go to show that he was a man afraid of his own shadow, and utterly unfit for the station he occupies. The praises of his talents that were sung so early, have proven to be in advance of the music, and the poor aspirant finds that those among whom he distributed the leaves and fishes, only urge his claims for a second election. He can rest in peace after his present term has expired, the remainder of his days."

DUEL CASE.—Yesterday morning was the time appointed for the trial of the parties concerned in the duel in which J. W. Frost was killed in last July. When the case came on Judge Laurie excused himself, and the clerk called upon the other District Judges to take his place. No one, however, was found prepared to serve, and for want of a Judge, it was found impracticable to proceed with the trial. The result was, that Mr. Hunt and his friends were discharged, and the case was brought to a sudden conclusion.—N. O. Crescent.

QUESTION FOR DOCTORS.—How is it, that while all other fevers run to the head, the Kossuth fever runs to the hat?—Lantern.

ANSWER BY THE BURLINGTON, VT., SENTINEL.—The Kossuth fever that takes to the hat, is spurious.

'Tis really no revailing  
Of fever in Saxon or Celt—  
It isn't a matter of feeling,  
But merely a matter of felt.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH-LIFE.—Among the last marriages recorded in the Vienna Zeitung, we stumble over Herr Liebesel Kaiserlich Koniglich-erhobener Oberhofstaatsgerichtsrathscanceller-Inspectionssittant and Sandy Lachenmayer Kaiserlich Renigliche Tabackstrafkammerwartschafsfiahaber Tochter. The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin is accountable for damages sustained by those who attempt to read this announcement.

CAPITAL.—The following capital hits occur in a speech delivered in the House on the 2d of March, by the Hon. A. G. Brown, of Mississippi:

"Why, sir, if I may be allowed, in this high council place, to indulge in an anecdote, I think I can tell one illustrative of the position of this Union party, and especially of the Union party of my own State. There was an old gentleman who kept what was called the "Union Hotel." A traveller rode up and inquired whether he could have breakfast. The landlord said, 'What will you have?' 'Well,' said he, 'I'll take broiled chicken and coffee.' 'I don't keep them,' said the traveller, getting a little out of patience, 'feed my horse; give him some oats.' 'I don't keep oats,' 'Then give him a little hay.' 'I don't keep hay,' 'Well, give him something to eat.' 'I don't keep anything for horses to eat.' [Laughter.] 'Then what the devil do you keep?' 'I keep the Union Hotel.' [Renewed laughter.] So with the Union party. They are for the Union, and they are for nothing else. They are for that to which nobody is opposed. They are constantly trying to save the Union and are making a great outcry about it, when in fact nobody has sought or is seeking to destroy it. They keep the Union Hotel, but they don't keep anything else.

Laudation of the Union is a cheap commodity. It is found on the tongue of every demagogue in the country. I by no means say that all who laud the Union are demagogues; but I do say there is not a demagogue in the Union who does not laud it. It is the bone and sinew, the soul and body of all their speeches. With them, empty shouts for the Union, the glorious Union, are a passport to favor; and beyond the point of carrying a popular election, they have no ideas of patriotism, and care not a fig for the ultimate triumph of our federative system."

## Another "Is'm"—Revision of the Bible.

We observe from the last South-Western Baptist that a Convention assembled in Memphis, Tenn., on the 5th inst., composed of clergy of the Baptist Church and others in favor of a revision of the Bible. We subjoin a condensed account of its organization, &c., from the Baptist, which paper, by the way, opposes the whole scheme, and rejoices that but one member from Alabama was present, "and he went in at a late hour." We suppose this may be termed a species of "Young America," in Ecclesiastics:

"Pursuant to a notice extensively published in the papers, a Convention of those friendly to a revision of the Bible assembled in the First Baptist Church of Memphis, Tenn., April 2d, 1852.

The convention was called to order by the Rev. J. L. Waller, of Ky., a member of the Provisional Committee, and Mr. Branham appointed Secretary pro tem. On taking the chair, and after an impressive prayer by the Rev. Dr. M'Clay, of New York, Mr. Waller proceeded to state the design and object of the meeting.

A committee of three were appointed to receive and enrol the names of members, whereupon the names of more than ninety persons were presented—14 from Ky., 11 from Missouri, 41 from Tennessee, 16 from Mississippi, and the remainder from other States. We notice with pleasure that Alabama had but one representative, and that he went in at a late hour.

The committee on nomination reported the following names, as officers of the society, which were unanimously adopted:

President.—Rev. J. L. Waller, of Ky.  
Vice-President—S. W. Lynd, D. D. of Ky.; J. Finley, L. L. D., Tenn.; A. Campbell, Va.; A. M'Clay, N. Y.; James Shannon, Mo.; H. W. Middleton, Miss.; T. Fannin, Tenn.; D. L. Russell, Mo.

Secretaries.—Rev. W. C. Crane, Miss.; J. R. Graves, Tenn.; John Young, Ky.; S. Dupuy.

On taking the chair permanently, Mr. Waller addressed the Convention in a few feeling and appropriate remarks.

The committee on rules of decorum reported those of the United States Senate for government of the Convention so far as applicable to its business.

"The President extended an invitation to all—of whatever church or even of no church, but who believed in the Inspiration of the Bible—he believed the Bible to be every body's book."

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee, with instructions to report a Constitution for the society, viz: President, D. R. Campbell, Ky.; Rev. S. S. Church, Mo.; Rev. P. S. Gayle, Tenn.; Rev. Dr. Hall, Tenn.; President S. W. Lynd, Ky.; Bro. M. W. Phillips, Miss.; Rev. John Young, Ky.; Rev. D. L. Russell, Mo.; President T. Fannin, Tenn.

From the N. O. Delta.  
Letter from Texas.

BROWNVILLE, TEXAS, April, 13, 1852.

Editors Delta.—The revolutionary movement on this frontier may be considered by many people in the United States as at an end, but ere many months roll around, the friends of Mexican liberty will prove this to be a mere groundless supposition. Many rumors are afloat as to its object, and so far as I can understand, it is that there are to be certain political changes, among them the downfall of military tyranny, and the supremacy of the civil and judiciary. There are many who are in favor of a separate Government, and a dismemberment of the Mexican Union, but Gen. Carralaj utterly disclaims all connection with any such project. I myself think, from the "signs of the times," that all is favorable for either, and that it all rests with Carralaj. The Mexican Government has now sent orders to Avales to raise the siege and to enforce the tariff from the present date. The "patriots" take it of course easy, as they have no other way to help themselves. Would to God that Arista, and his tool Avales, would grind them down to the very lowest degree of barbarity! They were the very first to make known their grievance; the very first to appoint Carralaj commander-in-chief del "Ejército Libertador;" the very first to invite him to their city, together with a large number of American auxiliaries, sending a special messenger, a notorious villain, Capistran, to Camargo to tender the invitation; the very first to deceive on his arrival, and brand him as a "traitor" and "robber," who was endeavoring to rob them of their own. Avales, no doubt, paid them well, and Capistran proved to be a good "pimp" and a mighty hero! At all events, his master says so. There are heroes of all kinds and sexes on the Rio Grande in abundance.

Dona Pepe, a Mexican senorita, was robbed of about \$300 the other day, by a band of Mexican robbers. They have been caught and will be brought to justice.

Avales was, I understand, about to build a fort (for his auxiliaries) opposite Fort Brown, but, like all other of his plans, it soon "fizzled out." Nothing has been done about the firing into the

"Comanche." Never mind,—we "pirates" and "robbers," with the assistance of this "Ebos," and the sympathy of the "poor helpless women," will soon settle that.

We have no news of much importance from the upper country. No Indians—nothing but Fillibusters, and brave young men, ready at any and all times to castigate such tyrants as Avales, Capistran & Co.

Several Californians came over passengers on this trip of the Yacht, and find no difficulty in procuring passports from the Consul in this city.

Yours truly, LEONIDAS.

## Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

## The Expedition to Japan.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1852.

A few days since I apprized you that the rumors of a warlike invasion of Japan were too absurd to require contradiction, but as they have been circulated broadcast, I now give you the real object of the expedition:

1st. The protection of our commerce by a force, combining celerity of movements and light draught of water, along the extensive coasts of the Corrae, the Yellow Sea, and Japan; to extend our commerce between California and the rich countries of the East, and between the Atlantic ports and Northern China; also, by a series of hydrographical surveys, correct the imperfect charts of those heretofore almost unknown regions.

If Commodore Biddle, with a numerical force of guns double that allotted to Commodore Perry, could make no impression on the unyielding obstinacy with which all intercourse has been denied to the "outside barbarians," it is absurd to anticipate a coercive intimidation into an abandonment of their commercial exclusion; yet it will prove efficient in repelling any aggression from semi-barbarians, ever ready to insult civilized nations, where they can do so with impunity, and to rescue our shipwrecked seamen from the wonton and atrocious cruelties to which they have been subject heretofore.

The Sandwich Islands will also be frequented, and their uniformly advantageous and profitable commerce, and friendly intercourse, be propagated, and preserved by "operative sympathy," should the occasion demand it.

I extract, from the Union of this morning, the following liberal, just and appropriate remark: "The idea that few vessels of war, numbering about seventy guns, and possessing a crew not exceeding in number the rank and file of a regiment on land, are to attack an empire of forty millions which has an army of half a million, is too preposterous to be entertained; and yet it would seem an idea has been in the minds of many of those who have spoken of this expedition as a warlike one."

This much we may reasonably anticipate—that with a fleet of steamers of light draught of water, combining celerity of movements with a select crew of nautical and scientific officers, commanded by a gallant, skilful and discreet chief, every thing will be realized in the advancement of commercial interest, the protection of our commerce, the cultivation of a more extended intercourse, and the assertion and maintenance of the dignity and inviolability of the stars and stripes of the Union, that comports with our national character. J. B.

WAY PEOPLE DRINK.—Mr. A. drinks because his doctor has recommended him to take a little. Mr. B. because his doctor ordered him not, and he hates quackery.

Mr. C. takes a drop because he is wet.

Mr. D. because he is dry.

Mr. H. because he feels something rising in his stomach.

Mr. F. because he feels a kind of sinking in his stomach.

Mr. G. because he's going to see a friend off to Oregon.

Mr. H. because he's got a friend come home from California.

Mr. I. because he's so hot.

Mr. K. because he's so cold.

Mr. L. because he's got a pain in his side.

Mr. M. because he's got a pain in his head.

Mr. N. because he's got a pain in his chest.

Mr. O. because he's got a pain in his back.

Mr. P. because he's got a pain all over him.

Mr. Q. because he feels light and happy.

Mr. R. because he feels heavy and miserable.

Mr. S. because he is married.

Mr. T. because he isn't.

Mr. V. because he likes to see his friends around him.

Mr. W. because he's got no friends, and enjoys a glass by himself.

Mr. X. because his uncle left him a legacy.

Mr. Y. because his aunt cut him off without a shilling.

Mr. Z. (we should be happy to inform our readers what Mr. Z.'s reasons are for drinking, but on putting the question to him, he was found to be too drunk to answer.)

BEAUTIFUL.—The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 24th ult. says:

On Monday night last, a party of females, armed with clubs, entered a drinking saloon at Mount Vernon, in this State, and made a general smash up of decanters, bottles, jars, etc., and departed, leaving the place a promiscuously piled up mass of broken glass, peanuts, whiskey, candy, etc.

The Banner says it was one of the efforts to enforce the provisions of the Maine temperance law, and was encouraged and sustained by men belonging to the temperance organization. The women are certainly progressing some up in that direction.

GEN. LOPEZ STILL ALIVE.—One of the returned Cuban prisoners states that he is credibly informed, and has reason to believe, that Gen. Lopez was not garoted, but that another individual, a notorious criminal, who very much resembled Lopez, was the sufferer in the tragical scene at the Plaza de Armas.

Our informant states that Lopez is confined in one of the dungeons of Havana, where, without light, without clothing, solitary and scantily fed, he is daily subjected to the most excruciating tortures. Spanish invention, it is said, has been put to the rack to invent tortures sufficiently refined for this scourge of royalty in the Antilles.

Without endorsing the story, we give it for what it is worth.—N. O. Crescent.

JOHN STEAM, an Englishman, fifty or sixty years old, who served honorably through the Mexican war, was found dead in a house which he had built about eight miles from St. Paul, Minnesota. He had laid in provisions, and fastened himself into the house for the winter, and was found frozen to death, standing up by his bed.—his pockets were \$207 in gold.